

JUDGE C. A. TWEED.

The gentleman whose name heads this article, Judge Tweed, the Republican candidate for District Attorney, is too well and honorably known in this county and Territory to need any encomiums at our hands. We desire, however, to call the attention of our citizens to a circumstance that serves to illustrate that gentleman's devotion to the people of the Territory, as well as proving an act which has wrought great material and humane benefits to her citizens.

During the former Indian troubles, which terrorized the whole Territory in 1872, and when General Crook was about completing his mission, the subject of the article was a well known fact that he suddenly superseded by him a stranger to the country in a fighting. The result of the fight at that juncture every one in the Territory well knew, and that a long period of massacre and rapine must ensue before General Howard could command the situation as did General Crook. At this time Judge Tweed was in California, where he had been a well known lawyer and legislator.

The legislature of California was in session at the time Judge Tweed at once, upon receiving intelligence of the change in Arizona, hastened to Sacramento, interviewed the leading members of the legislature and succeeded in having them agree to send him their assistance in endeavoring to bring a hearing of Arizona's case before the United States Congress. With his own hands he prepared the following bill which passed the next day under suspension of rules and telegraphed at once to Washington. We give the bill:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7.  
Whereas the United States Congress to take immediate steps to suppress Indian outrages in Arizona Territory.

WIKKEAS, We are fully assured that the following statement is true: That the inhabitants of the Territory of Arizona are now, and for years past have been, the victims of the most cruel outrages at the hands of the Apache Indians;

That hundreds of them, including women and children, have been murdered by these savages within the last few years;

That neither homes nor property in that Territory, outside its principal towns, are safe from savage incursions;

That in but exceptional places can any high road be traveled without great danger.

That many of the citizens of our own State, while there on business, have fallen victims to these Indians;

That at no time in the history of that Territory have the Indians been more hostile, or the lives and property of the people less safe, than within the past two months;

That the nation is rich enough, to afford and strong enough to enforce protection to its people living in its own territory and under its own flag, as well as to those abroad in other lands;

That for the murder of the fewest number of its citizens who have been slain by these savages in Arizona in any two months in the last two years, the United States Government would have declared war against every power in Europe, had its citizens been so murdered for want of protection from European powers;

That the feeling and belief is universal on the part of the people of this State and we believe of the Pacific Slope, that when General Crook was sent to Arizona he was the right man in the right place;

That he is as humane as energetic and if allowed sufficient means and given the discretion to which his experience in the management of Indian affairs entitles him, and not interfered with in his operations, he will in a period of six months or less, give security to the long suffering people of this Territory; and

Whereas, it is most seriously believed that if all the land so much prompt and efficient measures are required for the protection of our people as in the Territory of Arizona; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring:

1. That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to give the most prompt and efficient protection to the people of Arizona against the Apache Indians; that all attempts to treat with, or otherwise to appease them until they are made to feel the power of the government, will prove futile in this future as they have in the past, and must result only in encouraging these savages to continue deeds of carnage.

2. That in no other way can this protection be so promptly and efficiently extended to our suffering brethren in Arizona as by furnishing General Crook with ample means and by giving him the largest discretion on the course to be pursued toward the savages.

3. That the President of the United States be and he is hereby urged and implored to prevent further interference with the military operations of General Crook, otherwise than by aiding his designs, until these savages are subdued and the people of Arizona are made secure in their lives, homes and property.

That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to telegraph these resolutions and the preamble to the same to the President of the United States; that he cause to be sent copies of the same to each

of the Senators and Representatives in Congress of the Pacific States and Territories, and to each of the Governors of the same; and that our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives be requested to urge upon the Government at Washington such action in the premises as is indicated by these resolutions:

The result of this prompt and effective action is well known. Though General Howard had gone too far to be recalled, he was short of authority to the extent that General Crook's plans remained as he had intended and he carried them out without interference from General Howard or further trifling by Congress. Though General Howard was the superior officer, his prescribed authority was made so general that it could not interfere with the actual control of the Indians and he was soon recalled. The Indians were crushed with a blow that they will never forget, and to-day the presence of General Crook is all that is necessary to preserve the peace of this broad Territory, with the most dangerous and savage tribes of Indians now in the United States. Citizens of Maricopa county, it is not our business to unduly extol, but we know whereof we speak when we say that much of these vast benefits to you and to the whole Territory due the ability, the promptness, the influence and the humanity that pervades the character of Judge Tweed. He asks for your suffrage at the polls on next Tuesday, as against one who has done no single act of benefit to you or the Territory, so far as we can learn since he has been in it; as against one who has no claims other than those of a citizen and no better a citizen than Judge Tweed. No one needs to be assured that Judge Tweed will be able, honorable and efficient in the office if elected, and no one doubts that he will serve to the honor and best interests of the county. Weigh well this matter of District Attorney. It is an office of vital interest to this county. Through it the county may readily be pat to great expense, her taxes increased, her business interests clogged and her people betrayed. Consider well before you cast your vote for District Attorney.

Industrial Education in Public Schools.

There is a growing feeling among the students of industrial problems that our whole conception of education in general, and of industrial training in particular, needs revision and enlargement. This feeling is based upon such easily observed facts as the following:

1. Pupils are on the increase.
2. Our schools too often educate their pupils out of harmony with their environment, thus justifying the charge that education (falsely so called) unfits its possessors for useful life.
3. The simpler and less important positions in the world's workshop are, as a rule, greatly overcrowded, while in the upper stories there is a vast amount of unoccupied space.
4. The work done in the lower stories is often exceedingly shabby.
5. Many who aspire to the upper stories fail to enter—or if they apparently enter, soon and in failure.
6. The chosen few who truly enter and build up magnificent industrial fabrics, with the splendid fortunes which such fabrics imply, fail to educate their children to carry on their good work, or to do work of similar value in some other department of useful industry.
7. A whole community of prosperous workmen may be well nigh reduced to beggary by the incoming of some new invention, or by change in the fortunes or the tastes of consumers.
8. When old industries are swept away and new ones established on the weeks, there is usually little power on the part of the workmen to adapt themselves to the new conditions.
9. The relentless law of the survival of the fittest and most unscrupulous, instead of the Christian law of mutual consideration and cooperation, too generally prevails among individuals and all kinds of human organizations.
10. That all education should be industrial, or at least should be industrially educated, we believe to be a perfectly tenable proposition. Popular Science Monthly.

Gen. Crook's Last Council With the Apaches.

The position assumed by General Crook in the following, in regard to the Agency Indians of San Carlos is an anomalous one, and will excite unfavorable comment. We do not know that the change of policy is directly attributable to Gen. Crook, but no matter to whom chargeable, it bodes no good to the whites who will have starving Indians in their midst, and suppose for an instant that they will be restrained by conventional lines:

SAN CARLOS, Oct. 3, 1892.  
Gen. Crook held a final conference with the Apaches this morning, every male Indian on the reservation capable of bearing arms and not excused on account of sickness, being present. The Apaches were told that the time had now come for them to make an attempt to earn their own living and govern themselves. After being among them for nearly two months studying their conditions and wants, Gen. Crook was sorry to find how little progress any of them had made towards civilization and self sustenance, while the majority of them were not so well off to-day as they were eight years ago when he left them. They were fortunate in at length having a good agent, but he might leave at any time and come in his stead as bad as some of those of whom they complained as bitterly. In future, troops would not serve as a guard while Apaches were being robbed and oppressed, but the Indians themselves must as far as possible defend their own rights. Their locality being unsuited for either farming or grazing, permission would be given them to select suitable lands on the reservation for cultivation under care of their chiefs, who would be held responsible for discipline and behavior of their respective bands. The chiefs would be assisted by enlisted soldiers some of their own tribe who would habitually reside among their own people; selections to be made with regard to character, influence and aptness to acquire new duties expected of them. White soldiers will not be employed except in cases where the Apaches fail to govern themselves. Indians must learn to depend entirely upon themselves for their future. The address was listened to with profound attention by more than twelve hundred warriors present, who seemed greatly impressed by the counsel given.—San Francisco Herald.

Copper.

It seems pretty likely from present appearances, that the price of copper will hold good for several months at least. The lake country has been contracted with the principal consumers for some 12,000,000 pounds, at eighteen cents per pound, the delivery at said price to extend up to December 31st of this year. This heavy transaction insures the price up to that time, anyhow, and probably up to the opening of navigation in the lake next spring. These transactions show that, although the production of copper has been greatly increased, the consumption has also increased. The mines on this coast now exercise some influence on the market, some of them being very heavy producers.

In Idaho, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona, many of the copper properties are being opened up, and great attention is being turned to the metal everywhere. In this State there are comparatively few properties being worked. Arizona has assumed the most prominent position of any of the Western States, in the matter of copper mining, and this is due mainly to the wonderful Copper Queen mine, in Bisbee district. Copper Queen's product ranks with lake copper and sells at the same price as the refined state, and is because it carries neither arsenic nor antimony, those debasing elements for refining purposes. The ore from this mine is worked in a modern style water-jacket furnace, and is easy to smelt. Baltimore copper is imberly quoted at 17 1/2 and 17 3/4 per ton.

Chili exports of copper for the year, up to the end of last month, were 31,686 tons fine, as against 25,353 tons fine in 1891. Stocks of chili produced in Liverpool and Swansea are equal to 23,141 tons fine, and stocks of other than chili produced in Liverpool and Swansea London and Havre, equal 13,347 tons fine. This, with what is afloat, makes a total visible supply of 51,490 tons fine. The imports of copper from January 1st to 1st inst. (exclusive of January 1st) amount to 31,335 tons fine.—Mining and Scientific Press.

The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., has completed a novel clock for the use of the signal service bureau at Washington. The case is made of brass, of sufficient height to allow the swing of a pendulum, one metre in length. This case has been so constructed that the air can be exhausted, allowing the works to operate in a vacuum, and thus avoid atmospheric variations. An ingenious electric attachment winds the clock as it runs, the spring thus being kept at a uniform tension.

SHOOTING OLD PERKINS.

The Business-Like manner in which an Editor Conducts a Duel.

It is on record in this State that a Michigan editor was once engaged to fight a duel. The affair occurred some twenty-five years ago and was brought about by the journalist's making several vicious attacks upon the honor and home of a member of the legislature. The Senator tried the usual way of getting even by buying a horse and hunting the editor, but when he had found him he was knocked down and rolled in the mud. He then sent a formal challenge, and as the editor opened this letter he turned to his two companions and said:

"Boys, how much matter have you up for the first page?"

"Three columns," replied the foreman, after measuring up the galley.

"And we need five. You'll have

it all up by noon, to-morrow, and by Wednesday night all the inside will be up. Then I'll wet down the paper and make up, and while you are working off the outside I'll run out and shoot old Perkins, who has sent me a challenge."

He sent a formal acceptance, mentioned rifles as the weapons, appointed a rendezvous within thirty rods of the office, and then began to scratch out the copy. When the hour arrived, he was making up the forms, having got a little behind the programme, and by and by his second came in at the back door and said:

"We've been waiting for you all of twenty minutes."

"But I'm busy."

"This is no time to be busy; Perkins is all ready."

"Hang the luck!" growled the editor, as he filled out the column and flung down his rule. "That's just like Perkins—he wants to throw our publication day. Come on, I'll hit him up."

The editor seized his gun, and, hatless and coatless, set out on a lunge for the spot. Perkins saw him coming in that fashion, and his knees weakened and his chin dropped, and, though the editor yelled for him to hold on a minute, he bolted over the fence and did not come out of the woods until he was six miles away.—Detroit Free Press.

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Special to the Herald.  
PARACOTT, Nov. 7.—Over six hundred votes cast. Porter and Davis 150 majority.

Through Trains.

BENSON, Nov. 6.—The first through passenger train arrived this morning from Guaymas at 8:05. The first through south bound train leaves this afternoon at 4 o'clock. This makes a through route complete from Kansas City to Guaymas. The New Mexico and Arizona is under the management of Supt. Col. J. H. Scott, and the Soconora Limited under Supt. Seely.

Mormon Recruits.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The steamer Abyssinia from Liverpool brought 423 Mormon passengers, of whom twenty-eight were returning missionaries. The whole party leave this evening for Salt Lake City.

Counterfeiters in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The Treasury department was apprised today of an attempt to flood the city with counterfeit ten-dollar treasury notes. The counterfeit portion of the plate has been captured, but the engraver escaped with the other part.

Railroad Accident.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Nov. 4.—Just before six last evening a loaded coal car broke loose on the inclined plane at McIntyre coal mines, twenty-five miles from here on the Northern Central railway and rushed down with fearful velocity. There were a number of men on the car, three of whom were killed and all are so badly injured that they are not expected to live.

Murders Overhauled.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 4.—Belmont and Zimmerman who committed the triple murder at Meaden, in this State, were overhauled at Larkin, Kansas. Belmont was killed and Zimmerman arrested.

Governor's "Flicks."

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 4.—Gov. Hendricks' case continues favorable.

French Socialists.

PARIS, Nov. 4. The *Le Drot*, the organ of the socialists, in a leading article, indicates the tactics of the anarchists in the future. They propose to entail outcasts in the houses of Congress, seize food and clothing from the large establishments, destroying books in order to prevent the owners from making claims for compensation, burn title deeds of property, bonds, bills, etc., leaving no record of any personal or State Property.

A Yacht Coo Down.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Yacht founder-off Galla in the English Channel with all on board.

Fatal Shooting at Eureka, Nov.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—A Eureka, Nev. dispatch says: A fatal shooting occurred here about 4 o'clock this afternoon, on Main street, between James E. Anderson, formerly of New Orleans, editor of the *Eureka Mining Leader*, a Republican newspaper, and Geo. F. Reek, Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. Anderson was shot through the bladder and lower bowels. Reek was not hit. Anderson is in a dying condition. The cause of the trouble was a quarrel in regard to politics.

Theatre Killed.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 3.—A fire this morning partially destroyed the building known as the Arlington Variety Theatre. John Pearson, a young man, was burned to death, and Miss George Supple, one of the Attaches of the place, was seriously hurt by jumping from the roof of the building. Madame Busted, lessee of the place, had her ankle sprained in jumping from a window. James Kenny, employee, was badly burned about the hands and face. Several others were slightly injured. The fire originated on the stage. The destruction of property was small.

Desperate Killed.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Nov. 3.—Wednesday night John Said, alias Battie-snake Jack, attempted to kill John Smith, a blacksmith at Weir City. Resisting arrest by Deputy Sheriff Porter, Jack was killed, the shot entering the right breast, back and hip. Deputy Sheriff Porter was shot through the calf of the leg by Jack. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Seeking Home.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The Immigration Association report the number of overland immigrants for the week to be 694 and for the month of October, 4,156.

Bound to Defeat Cassidy.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 4.—It is reported here that the Mormon Church has ordered all its Nevada members to vote solidly against Cassidy and to defeat him at all hazards.

Arthur Returns to the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—President Arthur arrived last night. The Knights Templar voted last night to issue invitations to members of the order throughout the United States to be present at the Garfield fair, and participate in the parades on Knights Templar Day, November 30th.

Verdict in the Metelido Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—In the Metelido case the jury found a verdict of "not guilty."

Attaches People Abandon the California Southern.

PORTON, Nov. 3.—The report is current this afternoon that the Attaches people contemplate issuing more stock and abandoning the California Southern. This is very likely to take place in the future but not immediately.

Fire at Wilcox.

TUCSON, Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Wilcox to the *Citizen* says that a fire was discovered in the store of Fall, Smith & Co., which resulted in a damage of about \$300. Cause of fire unknown.

Arrested for Murder.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—A man and woman giving the names of Alfred Anderson and Bertie Nelson were arrested here to-night on a dispatch from the chief of police at Portland, Oregon. These parties

are accused of being concerned in the murder of Carl Anderson, whose body was found last week on Swan Island. The woman arrested was a former mistress of the murdered man, and the other prisoner is her brother. Both parties protest their innocence.

The Robbed Boat.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The Granite State, the steamboat that carried the prisoners Neal and Craft, from Catletsburg to Mayville, reached here this morning. Her owner states that the boat was taken into the service of the State by Major Allen, and commanded to make no landings except at Portsmouth. They did not land there and reached Mayville at 2 A. M., where there was no excitement, there being no news of the trouble. The prisoners, who have been kept carefully guarded, were transferred to the jail, and the officers knew nothing more about them. He says the pilot house and all the upper part of the boat shows bullet marks, and only one soldier and one passenger were injured by the fire of the men on the ferry boat, a drummer who was hit on the hand and a soldier struck on the head. Wounds not serious.

Stamped envelopes will be sold to the public after January 1st, 1893, at a reduction of ten percent on present prices. The postoffice department has also arranged to print special return request notices upon envelopes without additional charge, when ordered in quantities of five hundred or more.

A RAILROAD.

We note from several sources that the Southern Pacific is vigorously working on its project of a cut-off through Arizona to Tucson, on the completion of which the company will be saved several hundred miles of useless travel, which, in view of the fast approaching completion, is a very important item. It is said that as soon as connection is made at the end of the road with New Orleans, Superintendent Strobridge and his army of 2,000 Chinamen will return from Texas and devote their energies to run through the new scheme. The route is not yet officially announced, but the most feasible one exists through the Salt River Valley, joining the present line near Casa Grande. Besides the saving of distance and time that would be gained on this route, the road would be laid in Arizona in a country comparatively open and therefore free from the disastrous cloudbursts so common along the present line, and would pass through rich mineral and agricultural sections that would materially add to the road's traffic. This is one of the wisest moves that the long heads of the Southern Pacific have made for some time and it will very materially injure their great rival, the Atlantic & Pacific.—Ez

For dressing the hair and beautifying it when gray, nothing is so satisfactory as Parker's Hair Balm.

GOLD.

GREAT CHANCE to make money. Those who want the advance of the gold market to make money, who are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve their chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys, and girls to work for their own pockets. Any one can do the work easily and get rich. The money will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Repentant offer furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed is sent on request.

STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

A WIFE.

RARE CHANCE TO GET A GOOD ONE.

Later-Oceanic Matrimonial Bureau.

It is a familiar fact that in the West, marriageable men predominate greatly over marriageable women; and also that in the older Eastern states there are more marriageable women than men by at least one per cent. The chief aim in the life of every woman is to be well married; hence:

TO UNMARRIED MEN.

Simply send us your name and address, with an enclosure of \$1. to cover expense, and we will return you the addresses of 5 different respectable marriageable young ladies, applying to us from the older States. Each will respond to gentlemanly advances; when the future will remain with yourself.

Address prompt.

J. R. LEON, Publisher.

251 W. Main St., Dallas, Texas.

Paul R. Ruben,

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Washington St., North side opposite the Plaza, Second door east from Montezuma Street.

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Beef, Veal, Pork

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Diagonally opposite Postoffice.

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EIGHTH WONDER

of the World.

OFFICE: